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financial distress, and dissatisfaction with the personnel of the government. In the second part, "La crise," are expounded the initial revolutionary acts, both individual and collective, culminating in sharp struggle in which new legislative, judicial, and executive powers are exercised by those in ascendancy, the ecclesiastical establishment usually supporting the old order, while force, represented by the army, becomes the ultimate determinant of order. In the third part, "renaissance," we find an examination of the slow process of reconstruction which follows the crisis. Laws, constitutional, political, administrative, judicial, civil, physical, and military, are recast. Social correlation is wrought out through intellectual and moral forces amid varied successes and failures. The study closes with a tribute to the principal factor in progress, the intellectual and moral activity in man.

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Economic Condition of the Jews in Russia. (Reprinted from Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, September, 1907). By L. M. RUBINOW. Washington, 1908. Pp. 96.

This study is offered as a part of a series of inquiries on immigration and its relation to social and industrial questions in the United States. The study is thorough, abounding in well-worked-out tables. Jewish population in Russia is studied historically and demographically. The occupations are next analyzed. Agriculture yields but a small quota, while the artisan classes and unskilled labor have a larger proportion. The chapter on manufactories is very significant. The share of the Russian Jews in commercial pursuit receives very sympathetic treatment. The work of Russian Jewish charities is no surprise to anyone who knows the philanthropic predisposition of this race. The unfortunate educational situation passes under review next. The facts detailed in this essay indicate how deeply the lives of the Russian Jews have been influenced by the legal conditions under which they live. A study of these conditions and their economic results seems to be doubly important for a clear understanding of Russian immigration to this country; not only because these conditions shape the physical, psychological, and economic status of the immigrant, but also because

they are of decisive influence in determining the very dimensions of the current of immigration from Western Russia to the United States.

HUGO P. J. SELINGER

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Socialism before the French Revolution: a History. By WILLIAM B. GUTHRIE, PH.D. New York: Macmillan, 1907. Pp. xviii+339.

This work does not cover the broad field indicated by the comprehensive title, but deals only with the period from Sir Thomas More to the French Revolution, at the end of the eighteenth century. The aim of the work is double—to indicate what were the “socialistic” ideas before the emergence of the most recent collectivistic movement, and how the several prerevolutionary theories or plans for a better society were related to the general thought-environment of their times.

In an introductory chapter, the author considers the sources for judging of prerevolutionary socialistic doctrine and of the general “preconceptions” of the several social schemes. He finds one great difference in basal ideas, reaching back to Aristotle and Plato, the one view being that the social will forms and controls institutions, i. e., that society is an artificial product; while the other is, that there is an adaptation or determination of social relations, practically unmodifiable “by taking thought.” Their agreement on the former position constitutes the one thing common to all theorists of the socialistic type.

One-fourth of the book is devoted to More, with consideration of his environment—particularly the discovery of America, the Reformation, and the English political and economic situation. In More’s scheme is found a direct appeal for a better “vertical” distribution of human cultural assets, the existence of social classes being recognized and made the chief object of criticism. The second reformer treated is Campanella, his social theories being related not only to the contemporary psychic and economic environment, but also to his own wider activities as a leading anti-scholastic metaphysician. Consideration is next given to the French revolutionary theorizing in the eighteenth century, which Dr. Guthrie centers about Morelly, but the case in favor of the large claims made for Morelly’s direct influence seems not to be made out beyond